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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Research and Analysis Branch

R & A No. 1388

WHO'S WHO IN HUNGARY
FROM THE STANDPOINT OF UNITED NATIONS
PW OPERATIONS

Description

A list of the more important personalities of Hungary's political, economic and intellectual life including a brief evaluation of their political views and interests.

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27 November 1943

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The following "Who's Who in Hungary" is divided in 7 categories:

- I Politicians
  - IA Government Party and Government Officials
  - IB National-socialists: Arrow Cross Party and Party of Regeneration
  - IC Small Holders' Party
  - ID Social-democrats
  - IE Minority Leaders
  - IF Legitimist
  - IG Liberals
  - IH Independents
- II Industrialists and Bankers
- III Newspapermen
- IV Intellectuals
- V Church Leaders
- VI Diplomats
- VII Political Emigrés

Also, an alphabetical index is appended; here the category in which each biography occurs is indicated.

The classifications of persons as "democratic," "pro-Ally", "liberal," is necessarily somewhat subjective and arbitrary, because in Hungary ultra-nationalism is all pervasive and makes political differences less pronounced than is the case in western countries.

The list is a tentative selection and will be supplemented.

IA. Politicians: Government Party (M.É.P.) and Government Officials

ANTAL, Istvan

Minister of Propaganda since April 17, 1942. Previously Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice, played a leading role in Imredy's national-socialist Party of Regeneration.

One of the most pro-Nazi Ministers, called the Hungarian Goebbels.

BALLA, Dr. Pál

Section chief in Nationalities Section in Prime Minister's Office.

Is believed to recommend a conciliatory policy towards the minorities.

BALOGH, Elemér

Former President of Cooperative of State Employees.

Reactionary and ultra-nationalist.

BANFFY de LOSONCZY, Baron Daniel

Minister of Agriculture.

Political leader from Transylvania.

BANSAGI,

Chief of Secret Police.

BARCZAY, János

Secretary of State in Ministry of Agriculture.

Pro-Axis. Said there is "only one victory for Hungary - that of the Axis." Belonged to the Gömbös group. Of vacillating character and ready to serve anyone.

BARDOSSY, Dr. Lászlo de

Former Prime Minister

Chief of Press Section of Foreign Office 1922; Counsellor of Embassy in London 1930-1934; Minister to Roumania 1934-1941; Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs from April 1941 to March 1942.

Professional Diplomat; pro-German. His retirement in 1942 has been ascribed to an attempt of distancing Hungary from Germany after the failure of the German offensive against Russia.

BONCZOS, Dr. Miklos

Secretary of State in Ministry of Justice. Member of Parliament.

In 1919 served Béla Kun, in 1935 Gömbös and now Nazis. At a big demonstration in 1943 declared that "Hungary made the right choice when she took sides with the Axis powers against Bolshevism."

BORNEMISZA, Baron Géza de

Minister of Industry since March 1943.

Formerly Minister of Commerce. Was right-hand man of Gömbös and considered a Hungarian fascist.

CSATAY DE CSATAY General Lajos

Minister of Defense (succeeded Nagy June 6, 1943).

Born in Transylvania 1880 (Arad); sub-lieutenant in 1907; served in World War I; professor at Hungarian Military Academy 1919-1921; took part in fight against the Béla Kun regime; Brigadier General in 1938; Divisional General in 1941 - at Eastern Front from May 1942 to December 1942 as Army Corps Commander. As general officer he specialized in modern employment of artillery and published two works on this subject.

It is considered that his appointment was a concession to Germany.

DARÁNYI, Kálmán

Prime Minister Oct. 10, 1936 to Dec. 12, 1938; Minister of Agriculture Sept. 1, 1935 to Sept. 3, 1938; Minister of Interior March 2, 1937 to Oct. 4, 1937. During first World War was reserve lieutenant of Hussars on Russian and Roumanian fronts. After the war served as Lord Lieutenant in Zólyom, Komárom, Moson counties and of Győr City. From 1928 through 1935 Secretary of State in Prime Minister's Department and trusted aid of Bethlen. While Minister of Agriculture promoted forest and farm labor legislation. Member of Parliament.

GHYCZY, Jenő de

Minister of Foreign Affairs (appointed July 20, 1943)

Descendant of an old Hungarian family of lower nobility. In the first two years of World War I served at the front and then entered the diplomatic service of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Was attached at the

Consulate General in Cologne. After the war ended remained in the Hungarian diplomatic service and served in Vienna, Warsaw, Prague, Belgrade and Berlin. In 1939 became chief of Political Section of the Hungarian Office, ranking as Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1941 was appointed permanent Deputy Foreign Minister, assistant to Kallay who held both the post of Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His appointment is variously interpreted as preparation for peace negotiations, as a gesture to satisfy Germany since Ghyczy had been in Berlin and seems to have shown there great admiration for the German might, or simply to relieve Kállay (the most probable explanation) since Ghyczy is a colorless person and an opportunist.

HÉJAS, Ivan

Section chief in Ministry of Commerce and Communications; Member of Nemzetvédelmi Kereszt (National Defense Association - President Magashazy).

Was one of the most notorious White Terrorists. Is still a leader in the Double Blood Cross Federation.

Héjas is near to Horthy and promises to defend the Horthy Regime against revolutionary disturbances.

HOMAN, Balint

Former Minister of Education. Is said to have

Resigned in May 1942 because of German demands concerning education which even he, a strong pro-German, could no longer countenance.

Was professor of Hungarian medieval history at Budapest University; Minister of Education in Gömbös (1932-1936) and Darányi's cabinets 1936-1938. Minister Without Portofolio in Imredy's 1938-1939 and in Teleki's Cabinets, 1939-1941. Influential member of Magyar Élet Partja (MéP.)

HOMONNAY, Tivadar

Lord Mayor of Budapest, which equals Lord Lieutenant in case of Budapest. President of the Budapest Section of Magyar Elet Partja. Influential member of Parliament.

HORTHY, Regent (Miklós) (Miklós Horthy de Nagybánya)

Born 1868 and educated at the Fiume Naval Academy; joined Austro-Hungarian Fleet 1886; ADC to Emperor Joseph 1914; later Admiral. Commander of the National Army occupying the capital after the breakdown of Béla Kun dictatorship and Roumanian occupation.

In 1920 the National Assembly at Budapest elected him Regent Governor of Hungary with tenure of office for life; two putsches by ex-Emperor and King Charles - to regain the Hungarian throne - failed, mainly because of Horthy's resistance.

His son, Istvan Horthy, was elected permanent Deputy Regent on February 19, 1942 with the idea of his succeeding his father as Regent. Was killed in a mysterious plane crash on the Russian front in August 1942 which has left the question of Deputy Regent in mid air; on his second son Miklós Horthy, (cf. diplomats).

HORY, Andras

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Has considerable influence in virtue of his being member of the secret Double Blood Cross Federation. Is considered reactionary and ultra-nationalist.

JAROSS, Andor

Member of Parliament.

Served in World War I; member of Hungarian Minority Party in Czechoslovakia 1921; Member of Parliament at Prague 1935-1939 and chairman of United Hungarian Parties (Czechoslovakia) 1936-1939; Minister of Returned Territories in 1938. His appointment had the primary duty of expelling from the recovered territory all those who remained loyal to the Czechoslovak idea. However, his Magyar patriotism proved too much for his colleagues and he left the Government Party and joined the extremist group under Imredy and has become a leading figure among the Hungarian National-socialists.

JURCSEK, Béla

Secretary of State in the Ministry of Supply.

Author of the so-called Jurcsek Plan for increase of Hungarian agricultural production.

Pro-Nazi.

KALLAY de Nagykallo, Miklos

Prime Minister; Minister of Foreign Affairs 1942 to July 1943.

Born 1887.

Lord Lieutenant of Szabolcs 1921-1929; delegate to the Interparliamentary Conference for Trade Relations, Rome and Rio de Janeiro; Deputy Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Trade 1929; Minister of Agriculture in Gömbös Cabinet 1932-1936; reelected Deputy in March 1935; Privy Councillor 1936; President of National Irrigation Board 1937; life member of Upper House 1937; president of Magyar Élet Partja (MéP); (Turned over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to his Deputy Ghyczy in July 1943). Decorated with the Great Cross of German Eagle by Hitler in 1942.

Kallay, known as "Man of Szeged" was one of the authors of the Szeged Program, with long reputation as resolute reactionary administrator. Can trace his ancestry back to the time of Arpad and represents in concentrated form all traditions of Hungarian history.

Although it was anticipated that with his appointment as Premier Hungary's cooperation with Germany would diminish, he has more or less followed the traditional policy of his predecessor. However, his vacillations have baffled even the Germans and in the event of Allied landing in the Balkans, Kallay may well be removed by the Nazis and someone more thoroughly aligned with German policies put in his stead.

KERESZTES FISCHER,, Dr. Ferenc

Minister of Interior since 1938. Member of Upper House. Probably the most important man in government because he controls the Lord Lieutenants.

Born 1881. Solicitor in Pécs; Lord Lieutenant of Baranyai County 1921; of Somogy County in 1925; Minister of Interior in Karolyi's Cabinet 1931-1932, in Gömbös Cabinet 1932-1936; President of Central Corporation of Banking Companies; chairman of National Committee of Foreign Credits January 1936 to May 1938; Minister of Interior in Imredy's (1938) Cabinets, Teleki's (1939), and Bardossy's (1941) and Kallay's (1942).

He has consistently opposed all anti-semitic measures and in January 1942 put up a strong protest against the Bacska Massacres insisting that the criminals responsible for the deplorable acts be brought to justice. He may not have been motivated from purely humane principles, or love for the Serbs, since he stated at that time that Hungary's failure to do so had alienated British sympathies which, if Allies won, might have serious consequences for Hungary.

Reactionary and Nationalist, but of great popularity.

KHUEN-HEDERVARY, Count Karoly

President of National Chamber of Agriculture.

Anti-Nazi, has strong influence with big landowners. (Brother of former Ambassador to Vichy.)

LUKACS, Béla

Minister without Portofolio. President of Magyar Élet Partja (MéP). Since the prorogation of Parliament (May 1943) acts as liaison between the government and the Party.

Pro-Nazi and would undoubtedly hold some important post in Cabinet if Germans got control of Hungary. Ardent advocate of the distribution of Jewish estates.

MÁGASHAZY, Lászlo de General

General president of the National Defense Association which originally developed out of the "National Association of Magyar Race Defenders" and is patterned according to the model of a German SS. He was Horthy's Aide de Camp during the White Terror and has strong influence on him, particularly since he belongs to the same class as Horthy, and has the same chauvinistic spirit and conservative attitude of the Magyar middle-class (this means the lower nobility). He is said to be in charge of two other para-military organizations (Öreg Szekelyek and Vitezi Rend) intended to defend Transylvania and to keep order after the war.

MARSCHALL, Ferenc

President of Stock Exchange.

Held post of Minister of Agriculture in 1938. Formerly parliamentary Under Secretary.

Is an old experienced politician, staunch supporter of Horthy and his policy and opposed to any German control of Hungarian affairs.

MARTON, Bela

Member of the Nazi Wing of the Government Party. Was friend of Gömbös and took leading part in the White Terror. Is said to have enriched himself by confiscating property and money of Freemasons and Jews. Anti-Semitic and organizer of the "Center of National Labor", a yellow Trade-Union, directed against Social Democrats.

REMENYI SCHNELLER, Lajos

Minister of Finance since March 1938.

Born 1892. Director of Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank 1923; founded the United Hungarian Milling Industry Lt. 1926; Director General of the Budapest Municipal Savings Bank 1928; of the National Association of Hungarian Land Credit Institute 1935; of the Hungarian Land Mortgage Institute 1936; Member of Parliament since 1935.

He is one of the most Pro-Nazi Ministers, a reactionary and ultra-nationalist. If Germany were to come into power over Hungary Remenyi Schneller would probably play a leading role.

SZASZ, Lajos

Minister of Supplies since October 1942.

Under Secretary of State in Ministry of Finance 1937; Lecturer at the Budapest University on budgetary law. Member of Parliament from Kecskemet since 1939.

Szasz is a financial expert with considerable skill in administration. Is considered right-hand man of Remenyi Schneller and one of the most pro-Nazi Ministers.

SZINYEI MERSE, Dr. Eugen

Minister of Education since May 1942.

Former Minister of Justice (1942)

Ultra-nationalist and reactionary.

Since he succeeded Homan who resigned supposedly because he did not wish to conform with German demands concerning education, it may be expected that he will be more cooperative with the Nazis.

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TOMCSANYI, Dr. Kalman de

Secretary of State in Ministry of Interior

Is ultra-nationalist, reactionary but anti-Nazi. In virtue of his membership in the secret Double Blood Cross Federation wields considerable power.

TÖREKY, Geza

President of Supreme Court. Member of secret Double Blood Cross Federation.

VARGA, Jozsef

Resigned as Minister of Commerce and Industry (1943) supposedly for refusing to increase food supplies to Germany.

Has been named chairman of Hungarian Coal Mining Companies, and is rumored to become oil dictator with the purpose of preserving Hungary's oil assets.

Was known to have been anti-Nazi minded.

VLADAR, Gyula de

Section chief in Ministry of Justice.

Reactionary and ultra-nationalist.

IB. Politicians: National-socialists: Arrow Cross and Party of Regeneration

BERBELY,

Leader in Arrow Cross Party. Editor of Nazi newspaper Virrodat.

ENDRE, Vitez Laszlo

Deputy Lord Lieutenant for Pest.

Considered a Hungarian fascist.

ERDELYI, Jozsef (See Intellectuals)

FESTETICS, Count Alexander

Influential among Imredy's National Socialists as well as financial supporter of Szalasi's Party.

Generally termed as Hungarian fascist.

FESTETICS, Count György (or Dominic?)

Leader in Arrow Cross Party. Member of Parliament.

FIALA, Ferenc

Leader in Arrow Cross Party.

Was responsible editor of Öszetartas, Arrow Cross organ of recent appearance, replacing the permanently banned Pesti Ujsag. Was supposedly removed because of an article in the paper slandering a dead person - the late politician Vilmos Vaszonyi. (Editor now Jenö Szöllösi.)

HABSBURG, Archduke Albrecht von

Deputy leader of Arrow Cross Party.

German candidate for office of Deputy Regent in succession to late Istvan Horthy.

Aids Szalasi's Party financially.

One of the orginators of the counter-revolution.

Non-legitimist and opposed by legitimists.

HUBAY, Kalman

Helped to organize and now leader in the Hungarian Nazi Party. Connected closely with the Magyarsag which he used as a mouthpiece for viewpoints.

Expelled from Parliament in September 1942. This was a case without precedent in the history of the Parliament.

Considered as No. 2 Hungarian fascist. Supporter of Imredy; was a "liberal" in the twenties, opportunist in pay of German Nazis.

IMREDY, Béla

Banker, economist and politician (born 1891). Member of staff of Ministry of Finance 1919. Financial Secretary 1920-1921; Secretary General to Society of Bankers and Savings Bank 1922-1925; Deputy Director National Bank 1926; Director and member of Administrative Board 1929; Hungarian expert at The Hague and Paris Reparation Conferences 1929, 1930; Minister of Finance in Gömbös Cabinet 1932-1934; President National Bank

1935-1938; Minister without Portfolio (for economic coordination) Daranyi Cabinet March to May 1938; Prime Minister 1938-1939. Member of Parliament.

Resigned as Prime Minister on February 14, 1939 ostensibly because it was discovered that he had had a Jewish grandmother. In spite of his ancestry he is 100% Nazi. He is leader of the majority of Hungarian Nazis (the so-called "Party of Regeneration") and finds increasing support in the lower middle classes who are dissatisfied with their lot. He is being backed now by the Germans to a certain extent who would like to see him replace Kallay as Prime Minister. His strong connections with Germany, and particularly with Ribbentrop, have enabled him to carry on without any interference activities which culminate even to the point of conspiracy against the Horthy family.

His Nazi Party has men for leaders such as Ferenc Rajniss, Count György Festetics, Count Fidel Palffy, Kalman Hubay, György Olah, Archduke Albrecht, Matyas Matolcsi, Ödön Malnasi, Ferenc Fiala, Oliver Rupprecht, Wirtsologul, Dorbely, Zoltan Boslo, Jozsef Erdelyi, Geza Feja, Ferenc Szamado, Franz Basch, Kalman Ratz, Andras Csillery, Istvan Milotay, Andor Jaross and Istvan Antal.

JAROSS, Andor (See Government)

MALNASI, Ödön (See Intellectuals)

MAROTHY (MEISLER) (See Newspaperman)

MECSÉR, Andras

Member of Parliament. Leading politician of Imredy's Group.

Editor of Egyedül Vagyunk.

Personal friend of Hitler. Was given land by the Germans in the Ukraine and has founded a society for its exploitation.

MESKO, Zoltan

Member of Parliament. Secretary of State under Friedrich; former president of Peasants Union; Vice President of National Party of Unity 1922; co-founder of Arrow Cross Party and founder of its press organ Nemzet Szava.

OLAH, György (See Newspapermen)

PALFFY, Count Fidel

Member of Arrow Cross Party. Elected to Parliament but afterwards found he was ineligible.

A convinced Nazi. At the party congress held September 1942 said: "We are the sole Hungarian Party on a popular basis. We are grateful to the Almighty for giving the creative nations an Adolf Hitler." Supporter of Imredy.

RAJNISS, Dr. Ferenc

Member of Parliament. Leader in Arrow Cross Party.

Foreign affairs editor of Uj Magyarsag.

Recently made a sensation by a speech in Berlin denouncing Kallay's policy of sitting on a fence. He called for genuine pro-German policy. Deputy Andrew Bajcsy Zsilinszky proposed a motion of incompatibility against Rajniss who, as a member of Parliament, made statements abroad detrimental to the nation's interests.

It is claimed that he was appointed by the Germans as Hungary's Nazi leader of the peasants and that he still receives financial aid from them.

SZALASI, Major Ferenc

Leader of independent Arrow Cross Party which is supported by the petty bourgeoisie while the faction headed by Imredy is supported by many state officials. His party gets financial aid from Archduke Albrecht von Habsburg, Count Zichy and Count Festetics.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and three years' loss of civic rights in April 1937 for seditious propaganda against public order and incitement against a religious community; sentenced to three years' imprisonment and five years' loss of civic rights in July 1938.

At one time received publicity as "Hungarian Führer," narrow minded fanatic, but unselfish and popular. His Party is now the target for abuse by other Arrow Cross leaders.

VAJNA, Ernő

Most intimate collaborator and bodyguard of Szalasi.

Wielded considerable power in the Arrow Cross Party as no one could see Szalasi without his permission; was appointed Chief Party Treasurer and used funds to buy a transmitter which he employed for propaganda and was arrested.

A convinced Nazi and one of the best leaders of the Party.

IC. Politicians: Small Holders' Party

BAJCSY ZSILINSZKY, Endré

Member of Parliament and

Leader of the Small Holders' Party. One of the most forceful and popular politicians, striving for a democratization of Hungarian political life. At present he is working for the establishment of popular front with Liberals and Socialists.

Began his political activities as a leader of the counter-revolution against Béla Khun and collaborator of Horthy. Although he has gone into opposition, he is respected by Horthy.

Outspoken anti-Nazi and opposed Hungary's fighting in Russia.

Writes in Esti Kurir, and edits Ujsag and a weekly Szabad Szo together with Imre Kovacs.

KOVACS, Béla

General Secretary of the Peasant Union. Contributes articles to the Kis Ujsag in defense of the peasants.

KOVACS, Imre

Spokesman and organizer of the landless peasants. Leader in the Peasant Union. Author of pioneer work on peasant life called "Néma Forradalom" (Speechless Revolution).

An agrarian reformer, democratic and pro-Ally.

Powerful orator; enjoys great popularity among peasants all over the country.

NAGY, Ferenc

President of the Peasant Union and Party Secretary of Small Holders' Party.

He and Imre Kovacs, Peter Veres and Istvan Plosz are about the only Magyars who have ever expressed sympathy with the Slav peasants and are also friendly to the Soviet. On the other hand most of the members are slightly anti-Semitic.

OLTVANYI, Imre

Director of the Middle Class Section of the Small Holders' Party.

Claims national and international tasks can never be solved by peasants alone and therefore urges their alliance with intellectual classes for leadership.

PLOSZ, Istvan

One of the leaders in Peasant Union.

Sympathetic towards Slav peasants of surrounding countries and also friendly to the Soviet.

TILDY, Zoltan

Member of Parliament. President of Small Holders' Party.

Protestant Minister.

Democratic; Pro-Ally. Excellent speaker.

VARGHA, Bela

Member of Parliament, President of Middle Class

Section of Small Holders' Party.

Roman Catholic Priest.

Anti-Nazi.

ID. Politicians: Social Democrats

BUCHINGER, Mano

Ex-deputy. Elected to party leadership at Congress of Social Democrats held December 13, 1942.

GYÜREY, Rudolph

Leader of Printers' Trade Union. Advocates union of industrial workers with peasants and intellectuals.

KARACSON, Sandor

Secretary of Metal Workers' Trade Union. Advocates union of workers with peasants and intellectuals.

KASSAK, Lajos (See Intellectuals)

KETHLY, Anna

Member of Parliament uninterruptedly for twenty years. Elected to party leadership at the Congress of Social Democrats on December 13, 1942.

Democratic and pro-Ally; a first line labor leader, very intelligent and courageous person.

MALASITS, Ferenc (or Geza?)

Prominent Social Democrat; member of Parliament.

Pro-ally, democratic.

PEYER, Karoly

For twenty years member of Parliament.

Minister of Labor in the first counter-revolutionary government.

Peyer can claim to be the most consistent and determined opponent of Horthy system during the past twenty years. He recently proposed that the Party should organize a committee for the minorities but so far nothing has come of it.

Elected to party leadership at the Social Democratic Congress December 13, 1942, although by some he is considered to be a mere figurehead.

SZEDER, Ferenc

Member of Parliament. Was elected to party leadership at the Congress of Social Democratic Party December 13, 1942.

Stands for union of industrial workers and peasants with intellectual circles for internal reform.

TÖRÖK, Janos

Secretary of Builders' Trade Union.

Advocates union of workers with peasants and intellectuals.

IE. Politicians: Minority Leaders

BALOGH, Edgar

Agrarian reformer. Leader of Hungarian youth in Slovakia and Transylvania.

Democratic and pro-Ally.

BASCH, Dr. Ferenc

Official leader of German minority (Volksgruppenführer). Member of Parliament. Publisher of Deutsche Zeitung, organ of Volksbund. Professor at Debreczen.

Rabidly pro-Nazi and acts under orders from Berlin.

BETHLEN, Count György

He and Baron Banffy are leaders of the Transylvanian Party which represents the territory retrieved by Hungary from Roumania by the arbitration decision of August 30, 1940; its members are selected from among the local leaders of the former Hungarian minority in Roumania.

Leader of Hungarian Minority in Roumania until secession of Transylvania in 1940. Chief Trustee of the Reformed Church of Transylvania.

BRODY, Andras

Most prominent member of the Ruthenian Party in Hungarian Parliament.

Deputy in 1929 Czechoslovak Parliament, listed as elected by "autonomous agricultural union"; independent deputy without party affiliation in 1935; President of autonomous Ruthenian government October 1938, arrested on charge of high treason November 1938, amnestied and released February 1939.

Believed to have had confidential orders from Hungarian government before the occupation but is still suspected of having really worked for the Russians.

HOMICSKO, Vladimir

Ruthenian Deputy in Hungarian Parliament.

Advocates complete and definite agreement by Hungary with neighboring nations on the treatment of minorities on the principle that they should enjoy equal rights in each country. Protested in Parliament against the suppression of Russian language in Ruthenia.

Pronouncedly pro-Russian.

KADLETZ, Ivan

Member of Felvidek (Slovak) Party in Hungarian Parliament which has now been amalgamated with the Magyar Élet Partja (MÉP). He is known to be an active anti-Nazi.

POPOVIĆ, Milan

Leader of "South Hungary" members in Parliament. There are about 20 members who are not elected but appointed by the Hungarian Government.

Was for many years chairman of the anti-Bolshevik league in Belgrade and is fanatically anti-Russian. This suits Magyar policy admirably to find a Serb who is willing at all times to denounce Yugoslavs, Croats and Allies indiscriminately.

SZILASY, Balint

Member of Felvidek (Slovak) Party from Lossoncz (Lućenec). Active anti-Nazi.

VOLOŠIN, Mgsr. Augustin

Active in Ruthenian politics.

Director of Normal School at Ungvar.

Prime minister of autonomous Subcarpathian Russia October 1938 to March 1939.

Said to have collaborated with Hitler.

IF. Politicians: Legitimists

SIGRAY, Count Antal

Head of Legitimist Party.

Plays no important role in political life of Hungary today. Though legitimist, is viewed with favor particularly in intellectual circles. Has ear of the Regent.

A wealthy American wife.

(Sigray would be one of the first to fall victim to German executions in case Hungarian government falls.)

IG. Politicians: Liberals

RASSAY, Karoly

Member of Parliament. Leader of the Liberals.

Editor of Esti Kurir

Took an active part in counter-revolution, but turned later to democracy and liberalism. Has a certain prestige with Horthy, by whom he is consulted in times of government crisis.

Courageous defender of minorities. Nevertheless he is somewhat distrusted by the Left because he is considered to be opportunist and ambitious.

III. Politicians: Independents

APPONYI, Count György

Member of Parliament, spokesman of liberal aristocrats.

Son of Hungary's famous representative at the League of Nations of same name. (Was in U.S. with his father.)

Is said to be democratic and pro-Ally, and near to Bajcsy Zsilinszky.

BETHLEN de Bethlen, Count Istvan

Former Prime Minister (1921-31) and the most famous of Hungary's elder statesmen.

One of the leaders of the counter-revolution of Szeged and has remained near to Horthy ever since.

It is generally assumed that, in case of a crisis, he will come to power again. He is now passed off as "liberal" and pro-Ally, but he directed Hungary on the path of "revisionism" in the Twenties and made many pro-German speeches in the time of Nazi ascendency.

He comes from Transylvania, where most of his estates are situated and will hardly be willing to make concessions in the Transylvanian question.

Is owner of 3-Orai Ujsag, of which his son Count Andreas Bethlen (see Newspapermen) is the editor. The historian Szekfü (see Intellectuals) is near to Bethlen.

His wife, Countess Margit Bethlen, writes frequently in magazines and has a "liberal" literary salon.

ESTERHAZY, Count Moritz

Prime Minister in 1917 and Minister without Portofolio 1918.

Politically active member of the Esterhazy family which has played a leading role in Hungarian politics for centuries.

Is said to be anti-Nazi.

GRATZ, Gustav

Hungarian elder statesman (born 1875) former Foreign Minister. Well-known economist; on board of thirteen banks; moderate and anti-Nazi.

KAROLYI, Count Gyula

Former Prime Minister (1931-32). Member of the influential Karolyi family and related to Horthy.

In favor of Western orientation of Hungarian foreign policy.

PERENYI, Baron Sigmund

Vice-president of Upper Chamber; Roman Catholic Guardian of the Crown of St. Stephen.

Member of secret Double Cross Federation; probably of considerable political influence.

Reactionary.

SZECHENYI, Count Karoly

Former Foreign Minister and head of Hungarian Sugar Industry ("The hardest working aristocrat")

Forced to cooperate with Germans although considered a great patriot.

II. Industrialists and Bankers

ASCHNER, Lajos

President of the United Incandescent Tungsram located near Budapest.

Though Jewish he is allowed to move about freely because of the importance of his industry. Goes frequently to Switzerland.

BARANYAI, Lipot

Until February 1943, at which time his five year period expired, was President of the Hungarian National Bank. During 1942 had been increasingly dissatisfied and had disputes with Minister of Finance, Remenyi-Schneller. Undoubtedly would have been re-elected but for his own desire to leave since he believed he could be of better service to his country if he broke now with a policy which he did not approve. There had been considerable dissatisfaction expressed by the Germans for what they termed Baranyai's uncooperativeness. He has been succeeded by Julius Posch both as President of the National Bank and as President of the Pester Lloyd Committee, a post he had held since 1939.

CHORIN, Frances

Married one of the daughters of late Manfred Weiss, Munitions Baron. Co-owner with Kornfeld of Nemzeti Ujsag of which Szekfü is nominal owner; also of

Magyar Nemzet

Salgotarjan Colliery. President Commercial Bank of Pest; member of Upper House; close friend of Horthy.

EBER, Antal

Former President of Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

President of Cobden Federation.

Considered to be pro-ally and democratic.

FABINYI, Tihamer

Former Minister of Finance.

President of Tebe (Hungarian Association of Banks and Savings Banks).

General Manager of Hungarian Credit Bank, which has majority of Germans on its board.

FELLNER, Henrik

Vice President of Commercial Bank (majority of shares in German hands).

Staunch believer in superiority of Magyar race notwithstanding his Jewish descent.

A reactionary and ultra-nationalist but probably willing to pose pro-Ally if found useful.

FLEISSIG, Alexander

Vice chairman of Anglo-Hungarian Bank. Although Jewish was staunch believer in superiority of Magyar race in pre-Hitler era.

A reactionary and ultra-nationalist, but probably willing to turn pro-Ally.

GÖRGENYI, Colonel

Retired Colonel; military commander at the Manfred Weiss Metal Works Lt., where 30,000 are employed in the production of ammunitions.

KORNFELD, Baron Maurice

Jewish industrialist married into the family controlling the Manfred Weiss Metal Works. Co-owner with Frances Chorin of Nemzeti Ujsag and the Salgotarjan Colliery.

Magyar Nemzet

Reactionary and ultra-nationalist, but probably willing to turn pro-Ally.

LAMPART

Owner of Fegyvergyar (Armament Works) which manufacture rifles.

MARTON, Bela (see Politicians)
(see Government Party)

POSCH, Gyula

Successor to Baranyai as President of Hungarian National Bank and Pester Lloyd Committee.

He started his career as lawyer and has good reputation in banking circles. Formerly President of Central Corporation of Banking Companies (Pénzintézeti Központ).

Is expected that he "cooperates" with the Nazis better than Baranyai.

SZAPARI, Count Anton

Formerly Manager of American Express Company and representative of American movies in Budapest. Violently anti-German, but of lower aristocracy and not of great influence.

SZECHENYI, Count Karoly (see Politicians)

VIDA, Eugen

President of Hungarian Mine and Foundry Owners Association, and Hungarian Cement Factories. President and General Manager of Hungarian Colliery Company (Salgotarjan - owners Kornfeld and Chorin); Vice president and Director of Bauxite Trust AG (Zürich); Director of General Credit Bank.

A reactionary and ultra-nationalist who would be willing to turn pro-Ally if that would be to his advantage even though in the pre-Hitler era he was a staunch supporter of Hungarian racism notwithstanding his Jewish descent.

WALKO, Lajos

Former Foreign Minister.

General Manager of Commercial Bank, formerly British controlled but now majority of shares in German hands.

"Liberal" because of Jewish wife.

WEISS, Alfons and Eugen

Sons of late Manfred Weiss and co-owners of the Manfred Weiss Metal Works Lt., together with their sisters one of whom is married to Baron Maurice Kornfeld and the other to Frances Chorin. One of the largest industries in Hungary manufacturing everything from tin cans to airplanes. Extensively engaged in filling German orders.

III. Newspapermen

BAJSCY ZSILINSZKY, Endre

(See under "Parties")

BAKOS, Akos

Editor of Post (formerly called Az Est).

Formerly worked with Milotay on Magyarsag.

A reactionary, pro-German.

BARANKOVICS, Istvan

Editor of leading Catholic newspaper Magyar Nemzet. Also edits, together with Baron Miklos Wesselenyi a liberal Catholic magazine Orszag Utja.

Belongs to the group of young Catholic liberals with democratic and pro-Ally tendencies; good orator, highly educated.

BATHORY HÜTTNER

Editor (since May 1943) of Függetlenseg; owner and publisher of Stadium Publishing Company.

He bought up with the help and support of the Government, bankrupt papers and printing presses and built up a concern rivalling the former Miklos concern.

Of German origin. Former friend of Gömbös.

Opportunist.

BEDE, Istvan

Appointed recently Director of Press Section of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BERBELY, (See Parties)

BETHLEN, Count Andreas

Eldest son of Count Istvan Bethlen, editor of 8-Orai Ujsag of which Bethlen Sr. is owner.

A leader in the Double Blood Cross Federation, a White terrorist organization which was the real brains behind the counter-revolution. Membership in this organization gives added power to individuals.

CSECSY, Imre (See intellectuals)

DESSEWFFY, Gyula

Owner and editor of Kis Ujsag, Small Holders' Party organ.

Belongs to the group of young liberal intellectuals; considered to be pro-British.

ESZTERGALYOS, Janos

Editor of Nepszava, organ of Social Democratic Party. Member of Social Democratic Party.

Democratic and of pro-Ally leanings but probably of little political influence; well liked by everyone.

FEJA, Geza

Editor of Magyarorszag. Leader in Arrow Cross Party.

Writer, sociologist and land reformer. In 1939 became pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic in spite of former liberal associations.

FIALA, Ference (See Parties)

GASPAR, Zoltan

Journalist and historian. Author of "History of Last Twenty Years."

Influential liberal.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Dr. Georg

Editor of Deutsche Zeitung, organ of Volksbund in Hungary, a Nazi minority paper. Deputy Volksgruppenführer.

Is a loyal Nazi and acts under orders from Berlin.

HEGEDÜS, Gyula

Well-known editor of A Mai Nap a small late morning paper politically connected with the Magyar Nemzet of which he was co-founder and at one time editor. Recently purchased Ujsag, a liberal democratic paper.

HUBAY, Kalman (See Parties)

JAROSS, Andor (See Government)

KALDOR, György

Former correspondent of the United Press and also on the staff of Pester Lloyd.

KATONA, Jenö

Editor of Jelen Kor, a monthly financed by Count George Szechenyi. Editor and columnist of Magyar Nemzet.

Leader of Catholic youth, democratic and pro-Ally. Able orator.

KOLOZSVARY BORCSA, Miklos

Of Roumanian origin (his name was Borcia).

Was editor of Függetlenseg and Press Chief of Prime Minister's Office; relieved of his post due to embezzlement charges.

An opportunist of obscure past.

MAKKAI, Janos

Editor of Esti Ujsag, afternoon paper.

Formerly liberal intellectual, later semi-Nazi, anti-Semitic.

MARAI, Sandor (See Intellectuals)

MAROTHY (MEISLER), Karoly

Of German extraction (his name was originally Meisler but he changed it to Marothy). Member of Parliament.

Was chief editor of Pesti Ujsag which was permanently banned in March 1943 for carrying an article in bold type in a prominent place by Szalasi whereas Horthy's message was in small print in a secondary place.

From his past record it would seem he was at one time pro-Jewish and now anti-Semitic.

MECSER, Andras (See Politicians)

MESKO, Zoltan (See Parties)

MILOTAY, Istvan

Publisher and responsible editor of Uj Magyarsag which he founded after leaving Magyarsag. Member of Parliament, leader in the Arrow Cross Party. Took part in the Congress of Journalists organized by the Nazis in Vienna.

A rabid Hungarian and pro-Nazi; an able journalist but a corrupt politician.

MONUS, Illes

Chief editor of Nepszava and political boss of the Trade Unions; general secretary of Social Democratic Party.

Cunning and not entirely reliable.

NÁRAY, Antal

President of the Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraph Bureau) and Director of Hungarian Broadcasting Company.

NYISZTOR, Zoltan

Chief collaborator of Catholic papers: Uj Nemzedek and Nemzeti Szava, Catholic Priest, Papal Chamberlain. Reactionary.

OLAH, György

Editor in chief of foreign affairs section of the nationalist and anti-Semitic paper *Uj Magyarsag*. Also leader in the Arrow Cross Party and member of Parliament.

OTTLIK, György

On editorial staff of *Pester Lloyd*. Editor of Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie 1932 - and vice president of Hungarian Quarterly 1935 - which were primarily established to promote better understanding with the French and English speaking countries.

He first entered into the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service in 1912. Was attache at the Sofia Legation 1913-1916 and in Berne 1917-1918. Took position as foreign political editor on *Pester Lloyd* (1919-1921) and Budapest correspondent of *The Times* 1920-1939. Foreign editor of Budapest Hirlap 1928-1930 and editor 1934-1935 from which post he resigned following conflict on policies of the National Unity Party. Founder and managing editor of the Annuaire de Societe des Nations 1927-1928; member of League of Nations Supervisory Committee 1930-1939.

He himself is considered reactionary and ultra-nationalist, personally pro-British.

PARRAGH, György

Editor of *Magyar Nemzet*. A young Catholic liberal, democratic and pro-Ally; an able and courageous journalist.

RAJNISS, Ferenc (See Politicians)

RATTKAY, Kalman

Editor of Magyarsag, Arrow Cross Nazi paper.

A Nazi of old standing.

ROTHMEYER, Imre

Editor of Köztelek, a weekly read mostly by landowners.

Close to Department of Agriculture and landowners association.

RUPPRECHT, Oliver

Publisher of the nationalist paper Magyarsag (in which he invested 300,000 Pengős.)

Personally considered as corrupt, always ready to serve the highest bidder. Leader in Arrow Cross Party, formerly a Legitimist.

SZAKASITS, Arpad

Chief editor of Nepszava, trade union paper.

Elected to party leadership of Social Democratic Party in December 1942.

Labor leader and termed as democratic and pro-Ally.

SZEKFÜ, Gyula (See Intellectuals)

SZÖLLÖSY, Jenő

New editor of Összetartás a Nazi Arrow Cross Paper permitted on June 6, 1943 to succeed the permanently banned Pesti Ujsag.

SZÖRTSEY, Jozsef

Editor of *Nemzeti Figyelő*, pro-government reactionary paper. Rather shady figure; belonged to Gömbös circle.

SZVATKO, Pal

Responsible editor of *Magyarorszag*.

Formerly editor of the Hungarian minority paper in Prague.

Believed to be hostile to Germans but in favor of Kallay's reactionary policy.

THURANSZKY de Thurik et Komjatna, Dr. Vitez László

Appointed head of Press Section of Prime Minister's Office late in 1943. Member of Upper House.

Before his present appointment was Chief of Press Section of Ministerial Council.

TOTH, Laszlo

Editor of *Nemzeti Ujsag*; vice president of the Chamber of Journalists. Represented Hungary at the Vatican Press Conference in 1936.

Born Calvinist, he was converted to Catholicism and is extremely dogmatic; was long convinced that Germany's world rule would be inevitable - lately began cooperation with liberals and even Social Democrats. Personally ambitious.

ZIMMER, Ferenc

Editor of *Magyar Tavirati Iroda* (Hungarian Telegraph Bureau).

ZSOLT, Béla

Editorial writer of liberal daily *Ujsag*.

First line intellectual leader of democratic and pro-Ally leanings; a very able and courageous journalist.

IV. Intellectuals

CSECSY, Imre

Editor of magazine Szaszadunk which the government suppressed in 1931.

Dr. Csecsy has well established connections with high ranking Hungarian army officers and belongs to the influential liberal group.

Considered to be first line intellectual leader, democratic and pro-Ally.

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ERDELYI, Jozsef

Writer and poet (born 1886). Leader in Arrow Cross Party. Anti-Semitic.

FISCHER, Jozsef

Well-known modern architect.

Stands for union of intellectuals, workers and peasants for internal reform.

HERCZEG, Ferenc

President of Revisionist League. Author and playwright. Of Hungarian-German origin. Editor of Pesti Hirlap.

Just clebrated his 80th birthday on which occasion many tributes were paid to him as "The highest political incarnation of the Hungarian national ideal." It is claimed that his work contributed much to the success with which even British politicians had been persuaded to change their minds regarding Hungarian Revisionism.

Reactionary and ultra-nationalist.

ILLYES, Gyula

Author and poet; expert on peasant life on the Hungarian plain.

An agrarian reformer, democratic and pro-Ally. Urges fight for popular rule; maintains that literature must lead the march.

KASSAK, Lajos

Working class author. Social Democrat.

Formerly strongly proletarian (1918) now swings to the middle and probably has no strong political influence. Stands for union of industrial workers and peasants with intellectuals.

KECSKEMETI, György

Economist.

Former editorial writer of Pester Lloyd (1929). Outstanding scholar in economics, excellently informed about Hungarian economic problems and personalities.

Liberal, democratic and pro-Ally. (Brother of Paul Kecskemeti who is censor of Hungarian shortwave broadcasts in New York.)

KORNIS, Dr. Julius

Keyman in the Hungarian educational system; Catholic philosopher, supporter of original Horthy set-up, elected to Upper House by the Academy of Sciences.

Was educated at Budapest, Berlin and Leipzig. Professor of Philosophy at Bratislava 1914-1920; Professor and Dean of Faculty of Philosophy Budapest University 1920; Rector 1935; Under Secretary in Ministry of Education 1927-1931; former speaker of Chamber; fellow of Hungarian Academy of Sciences; President of Society for Education and Society for Philosophy; Privy Counsellor.

KREMNER, Zoltan

Well-known author from Transylvania.

Believes minority rights must be assured on equality basis and freedom of press and criticism secured after the war.

MALNASI, Ödön

Historian. Leader in Arrow Cross Party.

MARAI, Sandor

Hungarian novelist. Editor of Pesti Hirlap. Formerly Paris correspondent of Ujsag.

Published a pamphlet on "Education of the Nation" which was mildly critical of the Regime. In it he appealed for collaboration of all nations of Europe in building up a better world after this conflict. Criticism directed against him was that he was "pro-West."

NAGY, Istvan

Working class author who stands for union of industrial workers and peasants with intellectuals.

ORSOS, Dr. Francis

Professor of Forensic Medicine at University of Budapest. Founder of a Nazi organization in Budapest.

He and Dr. Tramsen of Denmark were members of the committee of twelve "non-German scientists" who examined the graves of Polish officers at Katin woods (1943).

SZEKFÜ, Gyula

Leading Hungarian historian. Catholic. Editor of Magyar Szemle, political, economic periodical. Nominal owner of Magyar Nemzet.

A skillful exponent of concealed Magyar imperialism. Is in contact with every opposition group from Bethlen to Social Democrats, and one of the keymen in the attempts to build up a "National Front."

SZLADITS, Karoly

Professor of law at Budapest University.

Political publicist. Democratic, once pro-Ally.

SZÖNYEI, Istvan

Painter. Authority on Hungarian art.

Intellectual leader, has great influence on Hungarian youth; Catholic, liberal, democratic and pro-Ally.

VERES, Peter

Once a farm-hand, self-educated, author. Spokesman for the landless peasants.

Urges workers and peasants to form a strong organization but to get to know each other through chosen leaders, newspapers and organizations.

Influential and sincere democrat.

ZILAHY, Lajos

Playwright. Formerly lawyer. Paris and London correspondent for various papers.

First line intellectual leader of Protestant liberals, democratic and pro-Ally.

V. Church Leaders

HAVAS, Dr. Endre

Vice-primate of Catholic Church.

Responsible for the rupture of relations with the Ministry of Defense over the Bacska Massacres (1942).

KELEMEN, Prior Krisostom (O.S.B.)

Superior of the Benedictine Order of Hungary. Chairman of Hungarian National Committee of Public Education. Reactionary and nationalist.

NYISZTOR, Zoltan (see Newspapermen)

RADVANSZKY, Baron Albert

Superintendent of the Lutheran Church; elected Protestant Guardian of St. Stephen's Crown.

Although of no great political influence, is reactionary and ultra-nationalist, but also anti-Nazi.

RAVASZ, Laszlo

Bishop of Calvinist Church, Budapest.

Professor of Theological Faculty at Cluj (Kolozsvar) 1907; Suffragan Bishop of Transylvania, Calvinist Reformed Church 1918; Bishop of Danubian District of Calvinist Reformed Church, member of Upper House; President of General Synod and General Convention of Hungarian Calvinist Reformed Churches; Vice Pres. of Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Hungarian Royal Privy Councillor; member of Board of Trustees of Pester Lloyd.

Considered reactionary and ultra-nationalist.

SEREDI, Dr. Justinian (Cardinal)

Primate of Hungary.

Member of Benedictine Order, Professor of Church Law at Rome University; Counsellor of Hungarian Legation at Holy See and member of Committee for preparation of Code of Church Laws; Archbishop 1927.

Prohibited the participation of his priests in the Nazi movement as early as 1934. In a recent speech declared that "Christ's teachings do not know prerogatives which would entitle a man or a nation to oppress another man or nation on racial or national basis."

He is politically moderate and his influence may help to bring Hungary to a more democratic attitude. (He is Slovak by birth and Magyarized his name from Sapulčik.)

TILDY, Zoltah (see Politicians)

VARGHA, Béla (see Politicians)

VOLOŚIN, Mgsr. Augustin (see Politicians)

ZADRAVETS, Istvan (Istvan Uzdoczy Zadravets)

Bishop with the Hungarian Army.

Played an active political role in the time of the White Terror and was involved in the Franc forgeries.

Fascist - Hungarian "Father Coughlin."

VI. Diplomats

BAKACS BESSENYEI, György Baron de

In September 1943 took charge of the Legation at Berne, relieving Wettstein de Westerheim.

Formerly chief of political section of Foreign Office. In August 1941 succeeded Alexander de Hedervary as Ambassador to Vichy. In July 1943 was scheduled to go to Sweden but in September orders were suddenly reversed and Ullein-Revicky, who was to have gone to Turkey, was appointed as Minister.

Is considered as one of Hungary's cleverest diplomats; he was instrumental in bringing about the rapprochement between Hungary and Yugoslavia when he represented Hungary at Belgrade; outspokenly pro-Ally and was unafraid to show his hate of the Germans while in France. He is part Jewish.

BARCZA DE NAGYALASONY, György

Former Minister to Britain (1938-1941). Pro-English and pro-Ally.

In April 1943 he arrived in Geneva on what is supposed to be a secret mission. Claims to represent a group of Hungarian dissidents who disapprove of Hungary's foreign policy and alliances. In anticipation of Axis defeat they have organized a secret political club under leadership of Count Istvan Bethlen but as long as other German allies hold out it is impossible for this group to assert itself as any overt act would result in German intervention and immediate dissolution. They claim a membership of about 150 members, anti-Nazi elements of recent conversion not being accepted.

HEDERVARY, Alexander de

Ambassador to Vichy until July 1941.

Outspokenly pro-Ally.

HORTHY, Miklos Jr.

Appointed Minister to Brazil 1938, to Chile 1942. Summoned home after the death of his brother. The only surviving son of Regent Horthy. Good all around sportsman, racing motorist and crack polo player.

His mental qualities are far too feeble to make him a successful Regent and though rumors are plentiful that he is being proposed, so far nothing has come of it.

ULLEIN REVICZKY, Antal

Appointed Minister to Sweden September 1943.

Head of the Press Section of Foreign Office until September 1943; his resignation is said to have been the result of German pressure. After his resignation he had planned to devote his time to influencing political thought in Hungary. Kallay hoped to send him to Ankara as Minister but German opposition seems to have prevented this.

He was previously of pro-Axis sympathies and closely associated with Csaky and Bardossy who were known for their pro-Axis sentiments. As recently as September 1942 he is quoted as saying at a speech in Györ "All ex-servicemen must cooperate to remove Jews from Hungarian national life." Of late he appears to show a change of heart and as a result incurred the disfavor of the Nazis.

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VII. Political Emigrants

ECKHARDT, Tibor von

Born 1888; educated at Budapest, Berlin and Paris. Began his political career as White Terrorist and protege of Horthy. Was founder of the "Awakening Magyars." He reorganized the Small Holders' Party on a pseudo-democratic basis and managed to enter the Hungarian government, which, in the dispute with Yugoslavia, he defended as delegate before the League of Nations. Lost political influence with the political ascendancy of the Nazis in Hungary. Came to the United States in 1941, ostensibly as advocate of a democratic Hungary, but it was soon discovered that he came with the approval of the Hungarian Government. This discovery led to the collapse of the Independent Hungary Movement which he had founded, and Eckhardt went to South America. He has now returned to the United States and is said to be in contact with Otto of Habsburg.

JASZI, Oszkar

Former Minister in Karolyi's cabinet 1918/9; now Professor of Political Science at Oberlin College and an American citizen.

KAROLYI, Count Michael

The most important leader of the anti-fascist forces, now living in London. Born 1875. Leader of opposition in Hungarian Parliament before and during World War I. After collapse of the Habsburg monarchy, he became Prime Minister and then President of the Republic. His government tried to bring about an agrarian reform, to solve the minorities question on a liberal basis and to democratize Hungarian political life. He emigrated after the Bolshevik Coup d'Etat, and his large estates were confiscated and distributed. Karolyi's leadership is acknowledged by the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy. He aims at establishing good relations with Czechs and Russians.

LUGOSI, Bela

President of the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy. Hollywood actor.

VAMBERY, Rustem

Formerly Professor of Criminology at the University of Budapest. Was well-known for his courageous and democratic attitude under the Horthy regime.

Left Hungary in October 1938 and was expatriated by the Hungarian government. In September 1941 created the American Federation of Democratic Hungarians. Lives in New York.

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